TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year symble in advance, or \$3, it payment is delayed unti-te expiration of the rear. e expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square
12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for
the continuous. A library deduction made to these
he solverines by the year. [35] Persons sending adversements must make the masher of times they desire
em inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and
axyest accordingly. [35]

For amounting the unness of candidates for office, \$5,

ary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private under interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Hanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good.

resset to the Proprietor, post paid, will aded to. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

**** Office on Main street, next door to the old Jack-in Hort.

THE POST.

ATHENS, PRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1855. PATRIOTIC SESTIMESTS .- Rev. Dr. Bethung at a late meeting in New York, said: "Sir, love New York well; it is my birth-place, and I am thankful that I was born no where else: but I hold bim to be no true man who does not love every part of our country, and our whole country. It is not that I love New York less, but that I love my country more. Yes, sir, there is a better name than New Yorker or New Englander, Northerner or Southerner; it is the name by which our nation is known, the name American. This is the name which is symbolized by the flag which protects us. In our Union is our safety and our strength; and the Constitution that binds our States together, should unite our hearts in a communion never to be broken by sectional jealousies. Nor do I hesitate to say, that should (which God forbid!) a day come when our Union shall be disrupted, shall, if alive, go with that section, be it North or South, which stands by the Constitution." (The company answered this with long and loud applause.)

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY .- The Mobile News, says: "The democrats, after a defeat | well to invest all their means in good Ameri. by the Whigs led by Gen. Taylor, came into power on the Baltimore platform of 1852. be best I think; though a person would want as spiritual interest demand a cossistion in President Pierce was but a short time in the

Lake Superior, and north of igan and Wisconsin, which now es a part of Michigan. It is entirely rated from it by Lake Huron and Michigan, and has no natural connection with the rest of that State. It is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and iron are unsurpassed by any in the world. It has been the desire of the in habitants to sever their political connection with Michigan, as their interests were diverse, and they were so far distant from the capital and business portion of the State. Michigan has heretofore refused to grant their request, but it seems a sober second thought has

him the standard with his own hands, with the words, 'This is the signal flag-go!' Libaut was the first to spring out of the trenches. While getting into the enemy's ditch he was struck by a stone, but, notwithstanding the pain, he scaled the parapet in the midst of a brave soldiers soon flocked, and maintained raising supplies for miners in the new purchase

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.-The Louisville Courier publishes a call for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in time for the meeting of the Democratic Na- portion of the Territory, in that the Winters tional Convention at Cincinnati, to nominate a Presidential ticket.

land has sent to the Crimea, since the comsides guaranteeing the \$20,000,000 loan of dinia, has expended \$80,000,000 in the prose-

UNITED STATES AGRICULTUAL EXHIBITION Boston .- The fatest cow on the ground, he Transcript.) weighs 2,760 pounds. mimal measured 9 feet in girth, at \$500. The heaviest pair of 5 years of age, weighs 2,550 are valued at \$500.

FROM OREGON. Sept. 1st, 1855.

is now open for settlement. The tract of country, country treated for lies between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, and is what we here call Middle Oregon, and is said by many to be more fertile, healthy, and salubrious than Willamette Valley or any portion of Western Oregon. As for the fertility of the soil in Middle Oregon, I can speak myself as regards that portion which is included in the Powder River, Grand Round, and Umalitia Vallies, brough which I passed in coming to the Withamette Valley. It is decidedly good and said by men who have been still further North, to be better along the Columbia River. If I had to judge of the healthfulness of said country myself. I would say from all external oppearances that it could not be otherwise for it is interspersed with mountains and hills. most beautiful to behold, and watered with limped streams, flowing rapidly-pure and clear as crystal-from the towering hills and mountains into the mojestic Columbia, which rushes onward to the great Pacific. For beauty and variety of scenery I am of opinion that it can nowhere be surpassed. Said country is admirably adapted to grazing, as it is thickly coated with banch grass, which is very nutritions and upon which stock of all kinds, that are adapted to grazing, keep fat the year round without feed from their master's hands. Great chances for stock growers to make fortunes in a short time, as stock is high in this Western country. Persons emigrating to this country would do can mares and fine young cows. Cows would some of both. Whether said country will the decline of life. Some years of quiet and dential chair, before he betrayed the come in by donation or purchase will be de- reflection are necessary after a life of indusperacy, to whom he owed his electermined by Congress next winter, I suppose, try and activity. There is more to concern g office to the fresoil wing of I think, let it come in as it may, that there are him in life than incessent occupation, and its gave dissatisfaction to the many, very many, persons who are living in product—wealth. He who has been a dradge He made the same blund the States upon rented land, and many who all his days to one monotonous mechanical

are landholders, would do far better to emi- pursuits, can hardly be fit for another world. grate to Oregon, as it is an acknowledged The release from toil in old age most men fact that man can live here with more case have the prospective pleasure of; and, in the and enjoy life better than in any other coun- reality, it is as pleasing as it is useful and I am aware how persons in the States salutary to the mind. Such advantages, persons here, who, if they rest in the winter of our days.

knowing from expesace to try the much It is true, that some emigrants d'suffered greatly from cholera

Ther epidemic diseases. I would have no fears of sickness aside from these. The way to avoid them is to start early, lose no more time than is really necessary, and keep as much in front of of the emigration as pos- business. e United States, they sible. I think that the route is entirely healthy in itsself with proper management. I have and farming. I will now say something relative to the newly discovered mines in the Northern part of Middle Oregon, about Fort Colville, and bordering closely on the British | worth about \$1.25, and a pair of blue home possessions, and between 500 and 600 miles distant from and in a North-east direction from the city of Portland, in this Territory. They are said to be very rich and a good many samples of the dast have been brought to Portland and Oregon City. It is said to be fine and beautiful. People are leaving Western Oregon and California by hundreds

for the new mines. That there is some gold we have no doubt, but reports differ greatly, THE HERO OF THE MALAKOFF.-A letter as is the case in all mining regions. Some from an officer at Sebastopol, in the Paris, say, ounce diggings, others say less-some Constitutional, says: "It was a corporal of say \$50 dirt, others go as high as \$200 and the 1st Zonaves who planted the first French | \$300 per day. Reports clash pretty much standard on the Matakoff. His name is Eu- like they did with the first discovery of mines gene Libaut of Paris. It was General McMa- in California. I am of opinion that it will not one establishment hast year 400,000 dozen hon's standard of the first division, the hoist- be long before we will have something more pairs were exported to England and America. ing of which was to be the signal for the at- definite, as there are persons gone from There are three thousand hands employed tacks on the other points. The General gave all parts of the Territory who will be able to there. furnish us with correct information. If reports be as is represented, Oregons bright days have just begin to down. These mines will be a great stimulus to persons to settle in the new purchase above spoken of, as it lies near and includes a portion of the min hall storm of projectiles of every kind, and at ing district. I think that the chances for inlength planted the flag, around which our dustrious husbandmen to make fortunes at

gone days. The climate of Middle Oregon is said by those who have spont seasons in both sec-Washington, on the 8th of January, to fix the tions, to be preferable to that of the Western are not so wet, &c.

will be equal to those of California in by-

Crops in Oregon this season were good. We have a bountiful supply of wheat on The Paris Moniteur says that Eng- hands in the Territory-both of the old and new crop, Produce and stock are much lower mencement of the war 80,000 men, and becan be had at \$1 per bushel, and rather dull Turkey, and advancing \$10,000,000 to Sar- at that, though farmers are looking for better prices soon, as we are credibly informed that flour is worth 75 ets. per lb. in the new mines, which will be our point of trade here till the new settlers East of the Cascade Mountains raise their supplies more handy .-American mares are worth from 125 to \$200: oxen, per yoke, 100 to \$125; cows 35 to \$50; oxen, per yoke, 100 to \$125; cows 35 to \$50; bacon, per ib., 16 cts.; pork 8 cts.; butter 20 and bachelors as "solitary mature men and cts.; eggs 20 cts. per doz.; hens 25 cts. each women who have nothing happening to tham."

—garden vegetables are low—eats 50 cts. per

Mn. Ivins: I avail myself of the present I would state, for the information of these opportunity to write you again relative to may wish to know, that the company who ics elected to the next Congress, than any Oregon, and through the medium of your left East Tennessee with me in the Fall of paper to let my old friends and acquaintances '52 for Oregon, are all in the enjoyment of in Tennessee, (with others who may feel in- reasonable health, not one out of about forty terested,) know that new things have come persons as yet having passed off the stage of to pass in this country. Since I wrote you action, a preuliar providence for which we before, Mr. Palmer, the Indian agent, has should all feel thankful. The company are lately formed treaties with several of the In- all well pleased with their new homes, so far dian tribes East of the Cascade Mountains, as I am able to learn-which is another for a large and fertile scope of country, which fact which shows that ours is a peculiar

I close by subscribing myself yours, with due respect, McMINN DODSON.

147 It is a remarkable fact that during the resent war in Europe, which has already lasted eighteen months, not a single naval engagement worthy of the name, has taken we between a Russian ship or ships of war and those of the Allies. And yet the Russian Navy is, or rather was, very large-far extraordinary passivity of the Russian ships, and the tarnal Yankees. Had the United States been in the place of Russia, there would have been many a bloody conflict on the ocean ere this; for, in spite of blockades, &c., more or less of our ships would have got out during fogs or darkness, and given a good account of themselves before they returned. It is in these during feats that the Yankees excel, more than in anything else, and more we may add, than any other people. Our erchantmen too would have run the gaunt et as best they might, instead of rotting at baryes as the Russian merchantmen do. But in the more matter of passive courage-facing death and meeting it-no troops surpass the Russians, or are likely to do so. Like machines, they stand where they are placed until removed "by death or otherwise,

One Age,-It is not well that a man should always labor. His temporal as well emed to dread the trip across the however, can only be gained by prudeace withstanding the toil and hard- and economy in youth; we must save, like g and monotonous journey, the ant, before we can hope to have any

> AGREEABLY DISAPPOINTED. - A correspon dent of the same tag accepts from Leavenwey law, the Reageder, has de-

"I am a great coward, and came here with true, that some emigrants fear and trembling, expecting to have my fornia, when very much throat cut from ear to ear before I reached for from being molested, I have been treated with every civility, and I have never been

Probably the gentlemar, minded his own

DRESS MAKES THE MAX .- A correspond-

ent of the Boston Journal says: tages of Oregoi, as to its adaption to grazing the other day, tells a pretty good story. He and farming. I will now say something replomatic corps. As the services were proceed spun wooden stockings. As the feet seemed to be in a position of honor, the observer thought he would trace them home. He did so, and found that they belong d to the Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

> QUEEN DIDO'S CONTRIBUTION.-The rains of Ancient Carthage are to be commentorated in the Washington Monument, for it apears that a beautiful block of marble, fro e ruins of Carthage, for the Wash Monument, has been presented by Mr David P. Henp, son of the late Consul. The block is of variegated red and white marble, and eas cut from one of the columns of the tem-

Belgium is the great glove manufactory of the world. It is stated that from

"SALLY MANDER self-!" said Mrs. Parting. ton, as her eyes fell upon an advertisement "Do tell me, Isane, who this Sally Mander is id what she's been doing that they have got her safe." "I don't know what she's been doing," said Ike, but I guess she's sister to Jerry," "Jerry who, Isaac!" "Why Jerry Man

come to light at Hartford, Conn., showing that a young merchant has lost not only everything he was worth by gambling, but has forged notes to the amount of thousands, with the names of his father and father in law

2-17"A promising boy, not more than five years old hearing some gentlmen at his father's table discussing the familiar line— "Ar honest man's the noblest work of God." said he knew it wasn't true-his mother was

better than any man that was ever made, MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—The Postmaster General has decided that a pen mark made over or opposite to an article in a newspaper, with the sole object of calling attention to the article, will not subject the paper to letter

One house at Chicago purchased last week 600,000 bushels of wheat, for which nearly \$1,000,000 was paid. Most of it will

THE WAY TO MEET THEM There is more good sense in the following

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

rticle, in reference to the anti-slavery fanatthing we have yet met with on the subject: We are not of those who look upon the roming session of Congress as such a 'Raw read and bloody-bones,' after all., There are

nore ways than one of dealing 1 99 refractory spirits. When we were arder, we feared more than the rod and the lecture, the ralm and passive silence of our governor.— There was more that was hurtful to our feelings in the latter mode. The disgrace of not being noticed—of being ignored, constituted a coventry that went beyond the power that a covertry that went beyond the power that imposed it. In a greater or less degree it was imparted to the other boys. Now we have fought and lectured the unprincipled Abolitionists, who, it is said, come here this winter to attempt the destruction of our

We have fought them with the weapons of eason; we have sought to win them from the ny ground, and fallen on hearts of hardened exceeding that of the United States. This wildly challenged our resistance, and scorfied our patience. We should bow, not in subour patience. We should bow, not in sub-mission, but in silence to their mid beheats. although said to be well commanded and Let the tormentors begin—their threats are manned, marks the difference between them in vain—there is a spirit in the country that they can nither win nor subdue. Good and true men of all parties, will unite to tear
the veil from their pompous but eventseent
power. Their days are numbered. Let
them do their worst. The sooner the better. How then shall they be met! IN DIGNIFIED SILENCE! Let them repeal the
fugilive slave law—abolish slavery in the
District of Columbia—threaten its abolation in the States-refuse to admit any new slave their treasonable hearts can invent to vensken the tenure of the property of their brethren (!) and to viciate, with biasphemous secrilege, their oaths to God and to mae; and they will accomplish nothing but their own infame, and the contempt of the of words on the part of friends (by whom we mean, the true constitutional men of the country whom no geographical or sectional line can corrupt.) Let not a word be nucrand taint before the storm of our silencent their fiendish attempts upon, not only orn

THE POOR, RIGH CHILDREN,-Butchers isually kill their victims before dressing them, Mothers frequently dress before killing them We noticed an innocent little girl, of about five years, in the street yesterday, dressed and pinelsed within an inch of her life. For health and comfort she might as well have been in the embrace of an anaconda. But then, though the pattern was seant, it was a love of a pattern, and the little creature wore a butterfly on her head, and of course it was all right, and she was a darting. How would one manage to have a game of romps, do you think, with such an anatomy of silk, been and ribbons? One might as well attempt to comp ith a fancy show-case. They have possed law, and a very good one the to protect qualis. We want another; a law to protect children. If they are afraid tife roce of quails will be destroyed, what are we to say of children? Why, there are places in this land of ours where one can see five hundred coismong a people so universally polite as the tomes of humanity, without seeing a single thorder rullians' of Kansas." specimen of an old-fashioned, red-checked, enecked-apron child.

> He the weevil, but most of them have been im-France, recommends the use of tat, as a cortsin and economical agent for their destruc-

"The efficacy of tar in driving away the weevil and preserving the grain, is an incon-testible fact. My father had, a long time ago, his granaries, barns, and the whole house infested with these insects; so much so that they penetrated into all the chests and among the linen. He placed an open cask, impregnated with tar, in the barn, and then a the granuies; at the end of some hours the weevils were seen elimbing along the walls by myriads, and flying in all directions away on the eask. On moving this tarred vessel from place to place, the premises were in a few days completely cleared of these troublesome and pernicious guests. The agricul-turist who wants to get rid of weevils, may, as soon as he perceives their presence, impregnate the surface of some old planks with ries. Care must be taken to renew the tar from time to time in the course of the year, to prevent the retorn of the insects."

A SINGULAR WILL .-- A man named J. de Dios, recently died in Lima, Peru, leaving a fortune of one million of dollars, all won at the cambling table. He willed the whole to a woman residing in the city, on condition that she should give a percentiquarter of a dollar) each day to every convalescent discharged from the hospital, and receive a hundred poor men and women daily at her table. In case of the legatee neglecting to fill either of the provisions above mentioned, the usufruct of the money is to be vested in the goveraments of Erance and England on the same turn of the Boston Post the following notice

STICK TO IT, YOUNG MAN,-The very doe trine of all others, "Stick to it." Who ever knew a mortal to enroll himself under this banner, and come out at the little end of the horn? Nobody, we'll be bound. Its principle, acted up to with rectitude, purpose, heart and soul, would keep any man above water and in blue sky. "Stick to it."

5-9" Speaking against long prayers, Elder Knapp says: "When Peter was endeavoring to walk on the water to meet his master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he got half through, he would have been fifty feet under water."

"The eleventh commandment," says Times, "is this: Thou shalt not be found GOLD AND CORN.

The following beautiful contrast between the gold of California and the gold of Agriculture, is from the speech of the Hon. Ed. ed by A. P. Robinson, Esq., in a letter to the Fair, Boston, October 28th:

inorganic masses. How they got into the gravel; between what mountain milistones, whirled by elemental storm winds on the warried by elemental storm winds on the bosom of occanic torrents, the auriferous ledges were ground to powder; by what Ti-tanle hands the coveted grains were sown broadcast in the glaciers, human science can but faintly conjecture. We only know that bess on the outside, our wasping as in the interior a seminal germ, a living principle.— Dropa grain of California gold into the ground, and there it will lie unchanged to the end of time, the clods on which it fall not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our gold, of our blessed gold in the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it softens, it swells, it shoots upward, it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but it sends up a delicate spire, which comes peeping, emerald green, through the soil; it expands to a vigorous stalk, revels in the air and sanshine, it arrays itself more glorious than Solomon in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west what whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment; still towers aloft, spins its dancing tassels, surcharged with fortilizing dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent bottons like this (an ear of Indian corn.) each of which is studied with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the and lifeless. Drop a grain of our gold, of our blessed gold in the ground, and lot a mystery. of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same marvellous

of the California gold, by some misery old ogy, who thinks there is no music in the world equal to the chink of his guiness, that though one erop only of gold can be rathered from the same spot, yet once gathered it hats to the end of time; while (be will maintain) mehanged, if its owner chooses, but while it value in pig iron, which makes the best of ballists whereas gold, while it is gold, is good for little or nothing. You can neither it eat nor drink it, nor smoke it—you can neither wear it, nor burn it as fuel, nor build a house with it; it is really useless till you exchange it for consumable, perishable goods, and the more plentiful it is the less its exchangeable

Far different the case with our Atlantic golds t does not perish when consumed, but by a tabler alchymy than that of Pataceisus, is similitude to convey to our poor minds some not imadequate idea of the orighty doctrine of the Resurrection, cannot find any symbol so expressive as bare "grain," It may chance of specimen of an old-fashioned, red-enceded, best plant, to morrow it is human—bone and base plant, to morrow it is human—bone and muscle, vein and artery, sinew and morre; beating pulse, heaving lungs, toiling, ah! sometimes over-toiling brain. Last June it sucked -Numerous remedies have been proposed to from the cold breast of the earth the watery now it clothes the manly form with warm cordial flesh, quivers and thrills with the fivepracticable or too expensive. Mr. Caillat, in fold mystery of sense, purveys, and ministers to the higher mystery up in your granaries this week, the next it will strike in the stalwart arm, and glow in the blushing check, and flash in the beaming eye-till we learn at last to realize that th order stalk which we have seen bending in the corn field, under the yellow burden harvest, is indeed the "staff of lite" w since the world began, has supported the toll-ing and struggling myriads of humanity or

> without a figure, it is this noble agriculture, for the promotion of which this great compa ny is assembled from so many parts of the nion, which feeds the human the humbler orders of animated nature de-pendent on man. With the exception of what is yielded by the fishieries and the cluse (a limited though certainly not an insigniti-cant source of supply.) Agriculture is the steward which spreads the daily table of mankind. Twenty-seven millions of human beings, by accurate computation, awoke this very morning in the United States, all requir-ing their "daily bread," whether they had the race to pay for it or not, and under Provi-lence all looking to the agriculture of the ountry for that daily brend, and the food of e domestic animals depending on them; a lemand as great perhaps as their own, to satisfy gigantic appetite; to fill the of these hungry militons—of these starving militions, I might say, for if by any catastrophe, the supply were cut off for a few days the life of the country—human and brute—would be extinct.

A Bootless Notice .- Some scamp having stolen a pair of boots from the editorial sancappeared in that paper: "The run who stole pair of boots from the editorial room of the Post, on Saturday night or Sunday norning last, is probably dead before this time, if he has worn them, as there was a soison in their toes, placed there to detect the thief." The editor must be Green, if he supposes the thief green enough to believe the

sister Cal., and keeps bitin' her?

'Cousin John biting my Cai?'

'Yes'in I seed him do it ever so many

imes, bite her on the mouth, and the tarnal didn't holler a bit neither!" Oh-ald never mind, Ned, guess he did not

does! and just smacked her lips as though the key hole. Fit fire taters at him, by gosh!

Figs. Chance for Elderly Girls.—A mig, I carried out a water bucket full of dough, and after he had swallowed it all, I property in Upton, Mass., advertises, in hand-bills, for a wife of forty or fifty years old. He bucket I had fed him from, and the little cuss gosh!

INCREASED RAIL ROAD SPEED

We notice a new project for the con struction of a rail road to the Pacific, suggestsuits, viz:

The grains of the California gold are dead, "The easy attainment of a speed of 100 miles per hour; increased safety, even almost to the extent of absolute immunity from accidents arising from unseen imperfections in the track, or the breaking of axles; and in the track, or the breaking of axles; and in-creased accommodation and conveniences, even to the extent of sleeping, eating and sitting rooms, with all the comforts had upon our steamers." He proposes to lay four par-allel rails of the ordinary patterns and weight, forming two distinct tracks, each of 2½ to 3 feet, and having an intermediate space of 5 to 6 feet. He would lay these tracks upon dis-tinct and separate algebras, having a disc), or rowth or reproduction, and that when that rowth or reproduction, and that when that rop was to be put in, Chaos must have aroken up the soil. How different the grains of our Atlantic gold, sown by the product hand of man, in the kindly alternation of hand of man, in the kindly alternation of the soil control of the soil control of the soil control of the soil of t wind rest upon four tracks, and be sustained by a single bearing at the centre of each. With this arrangement, the ears could be constructed of a width of twenty feet and carry at least double loads, which would be divided between the four rails. The locomo-

The Boston Transcript mentions some curious coincidences noticeable in contempla ting the names and lives of the first seven hundered and twenty grains on the ear which I presidents of the United States—Washingtoold in my hand. And now I say, sir, of this ton, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Montranscendant gold of ours, the yield this year will be at least ten or lifteen times that of roc, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson. We quote some of the most striking of these:

"Four of the seven were from Virginia, Two of the same name were from Mass accusetts, and the seventh from Tennessee. office, having served two terms, and one of them who served but one term, would have to the end of time; while (he wall manual) our vegetable gold is produced only to be consumed, and when consumed is gone forever. But this, Mr. President would of the year. Two of them were on the sub-committee of three that drafted the Declaration of the committee of three that drafted do not be committeed by the set we died on tion of Independence, and these two died on the same day and year, and on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just a half-century from the day of the Declaration. The names of three of the seven end in son, yet neither of these trans. mitted his name to a son. In respect to the names of all, it may be said in conclusion: The initials of the seven were the same—and the initials of still two others were the same. average crop, and nothing in and love of his countrymen and of the civi zed world—Washington. Of the first fiv

from Lieutenast Maury's late work on exce.-The following eloquent passage Physical Geography of the Sent

"As our knowledge of nature and her laws has increased so has our understanding of many passages of the Bible been improved. The Bible called the earth the round world, yet for ages it was the most dammable her.

the Piciades? Astronomers of the present to wnat is to come from Capada, the surplus day, if they have not answered the question, have thrown so much light upon show that, if ever it be answered by men, he must consult the science of astronomy. It has recently all but proved that the earth and sun, with their splendid retinue of comets, satellites and planets, are all in motion around some point or centre of attraction inconceivably remote, and that point is in the direction of the star Aleyon, one of the Pleiades! Who but the astronomer, then,

"And as for the general system of atmosherical circulation which I have been so ingendeavoring to describe, the Bible tells it all in a single scatence: 'The wind goeth toward the south and turneth about into the ortic it whirleth about continually, and the wind returns th again according to his cir-

THE SICK AND WOUNDED .- A late lette from Paris says. 'The number of sick and wounded returning from the Crimea is dreadn a fearful ratio. Some of the largest con ents, as the Christains call them-lately oc res and the worst of all earthly fanatiesand other immense buildings, have been con-verted into hospitals; the same at other Still they have to send transport or steamer returns without bringing one hundred wounded, or as they called, convalescent soldiers, and it is estimated that sevenly per cent of them die.

YANKEE DRISK .- A tall slab sided Yankee who was making his appearence at Cape May last summer, strolled down to the beach during bathing time. On seeing the bery of beauties disporting in the waves, he burst into a fit of enthusiosm.
"Le-ru-sa-lem! if that don't jest remind

me of something good we have to hum.""What is that?" remarked a friend who eard him. "What is it !" sald Jonathus, smacking his lips. Why it's lasses and water."

Wincuts Wincu.-Mrs. Pepper got the better of the philosopher, the other day, in argumenting the question whether men or women talk the most.

'You say a woman can talk a man almost to death,' said Mrs. P., 'but Td like to know it Sampson did't jaw a thousand Philistians

to death?"

The philosopher gave in, and that very evening presented Mrs. P. with a ticket to a strawberry festival, where that respectable lady got into seventeen shorp disputes and enjoyed herself amazingly.

WHEAT

Solon Robinson publishes an article in the New York Tribune on the subject of wheat, in which he assumes that the crop of 1855 ward Everett, at the National Agricultural American Railroad Journal. By this scheme was not an average one, and that, consequenthe hopes to accomplish the following re- ly, instead of having a large surplus for exportation, we have but little more than enough, for home consumption. We quote a portion of his article;

The present population is twenty-five millions, from which should be deducted the slaves, as they do not consume much wheat; this leaves at least twenty-one millions of consumers of wheaten bread. Allowing half a pound of flour per head per day, the annual individual consumption would be equal to four and a half bushels of wheat, and this would require ninety four millions of bushels for home consumption. The census estimates the number of acres sown in 1850 at eleven millions. At the same estimate the number for 1855 would be twelve millions, and as two

bushels per acre is the usual quantity sown, it would require twenty-four millions for seed. If, therefore, the price of wheat was down to its lowest point, there would not be enough raised by the above estimate to meet the demand by about eight millions of bushels.

Since 1850, however, there have been disturbing causes that did not exist previously. Wheat has been in great demand for three successive years, and has borne good prices during all the past five years. This has stimulated its cultivation, and probably there during all the past five years. This has stimulated its cultivation, and probably there were more acres in wheat in 1855 than ever were more acres in wheat in 1855 than ever before. It may be safe to admit that in nearly all the States where there was a loss before, there has now been an equal gain. This would give about eight millions of bushels from that source. The other ten millions which we admit to be gained in the natural course of events, must lare come mainly from the new States. For, the older States have nearly all their wheat lands under cultivation, and cannot materially surpass the yield of 1850, unless there should be an uncommon season in which larger quantities than usual are grown to the acre.

Thus far, we have assumed that there was a full crop in the year 1855. But we will

a full crop in the year 1855. But we will now proceed to show that there was not even an average crop. To the casual observer, the crop of Winter wheat gave, during the Spring, all the tokens of being a remarkably heavy one. The observant farmer, however, when he examined his fields, could discover that his wheat was more than commonly. This was owing to the dry weather last Fall, which prevented a good deal of the seed from germinating, and enabled the fly to destroy ore; and also to the severity of the Winter, which killed more or less in the best soils.— The only hope for a good crop lay in having a cool, moist season to canble the heads to fill well. Beside, the ravages of the midge in New York, Gaio, and Pennsylvania, and the New York, Onio, and Pennsylvania, and the joint-worm in Virginia, during the past two years, so discouraged the farmers in many parts of those States, that less land was laid down to Winter wheat than usual, though the effectiney was more than supplied by Sprin

500 Gais, Cuba Mai-

reasonably abundant, and should the 1 m be theat warrant, will be largely substitu But with the present high price for beef n . esy for Christian men to say the world is round; and finally, sailors circumnavigated the globe, and proved the Rible to be right, and saved Christian men of science from the stake.

"Canst thou tell the sweet influence of doubt; but we do not believe that in addition prices rise much higher than ever before.

> PANTALOGNS WITHOUT SUSPENDERS .-Prof. LaBorde, of South Carolina College, in

his recent work on Physiology, says:

As the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, some men, especially it this city, have thought they would prove pantaloons can be worn without suspenders. The men now strut the streets with their pantaloons tightly buttoned, side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view the evil is the same in both case ressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of development, deformity, disease and premature death. New York Phrenological Journal says-"As we walk the streets of our city, we see scores of boys from tweive to sixteen years old with their pants backled very tightly around their disconnected bodies, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dyspeptic, pale-faced, puny apologies for men."

Sungical Openation .- For years a woman in this town has been subject to severe pains, caused by a swelling on her side; at times deranged. A few weeks since, it was considered necessary to open the swelling.— The operation was successfully performed by Dr. E. P. Ferring, of this town, and resuited in the extraction of thirty-seven nee-dles from the side of the patient. The large-est nedle was an inch and a half in length, nd it is supposed that there are a few needles still remaining in her side. When they were swallowed, the patient is unable to say; but the presumption is, about twelve years ago. She was gradually drawn over one side by the pain, but is now quite comfortable.-

THE RAZOR STROP MAN NOT A "FREE LOVER.—The celebrated Razor Strop Man denies a statement made in the New York Express that he is a native of "passional at-

traction," and says:
As for myself, instead of a "Free Lover" I an a "bound lover" having been joined in wedlock some twenty years; and as yet I have had no passional attractions strong enough to sever the cord which binds me to the affinity of my youth. I have never yet been able to find "any more of the same sort." HENRY SMITH Razor Strop Man.

A man who does not claim to be a judge of swine, says: 'Last spring I bought a of swine, says. Test spring I bought a mar-pig from a drover, and he was good for cat-ing, but would'nt grow much. He got so, after a week or two, that he would cat a large bucket full at a time, and then, like Oliver Twist, call for more. Well, one mor-